



Issued Weekly by
Truth Publishing Company.
Western Newspaper Union Building, 241
South West Temple Street,
Salt Lake City.

John W. Hughes, Editor and Manager

Entered June 19, 1903, at Salt Lake City, Utah
as second-class matter under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Terms of Subscription.
ONE YEAR (In advance)\$2.00
SIX MONTHS (In advance)1.00
THREE MONTHS (In advance)75

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ING TO POSTOFFICE REGULA-
TIONS CANNOT BE SENT
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SCRIBERS IN SALT LAKE CITY
WITHOUT EACH PAPER BEARING
A ONE CENT STAMP. THIS IS A
SOURCE OF CONSIDERABLE EX-
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DRESS WILL PLEASE NOTIFY
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THREE MONTHS. AS THE
AMOUNT IS SO SMALL IT WOULD
NOT PAY TO KEEP AN ACCOUNT
FOR EACH SUBSCRIBER AND
SEND A COLLECTOR AROUND
FOR THE TRIFLING SUM OF 50c.
TRUTH IS THEREFORE COM-
PELLED TO ADOPT THE PLAN OF
CASH WITH EACH ORDER FOR
THE SPECIAL EDITION.

There is about as much sense in the
Tribune's charge that the "hierarchy"
is responsible for the Mutual Life In-
surance company declining to accept
the \$1,000,000 Salt Lake City water
bonds as there was in the declaration
of the hind that the building of Tenter-
den steeple caused the formation of
the Godwin Sands. The Mutual com-
pany says the bonds are not legal, be-
cause they were issued to improve and
develop water rights which the city
doesn't own, (and as a matter of fact
never would own, if the foolish plan
proposed by the present city adminis-
tration is carried out). The point
raised by the insurance company
seems well taken. Let the city own
the water rights before it spends a

million dollars improving them. When
it does that, there will be no difficulty
about selling the bonds. Salt Lake
City bonds, when legally issued, have
never been a drug on the market, and
are not so now, despite the efforts of
the triumvirate to knock the city and
its interests.

The Tribune says in effect that the
Mormon church is responsible for the
Mutual Life Insurance company not
taking the \$1,000,000 city bonds. To
establish this contention, it brands
the officers of the insurance company
as liars. On another page of the same
issue of the Tribune, it tells how
Attorney F. S. Richards, who is and for
many years has been, the chief legal
adviser of the Mormon church, is go-
ing to New York to try to induce the
insurance company to take the bonds.
This is meet and proper. Mr.
Richards has been wet nurse
to each and every city at-
torney we have had for many years.
Numerous are the big fees he has re-
ceived as "special counsel" and "ad-
ditional counsel for the city." By all
means let him go to New York as spe-
cial "financial agent" of the city. It
is necessary that he should go in order
that the present city administration
keep up its record of paying people
large sums for doing nothing. The
legal and persuasive talents of Attor-
ney Richards and Mayor Morris would
certainly have great effect in persuad-
ing the officers of the Mutual Life In-
surance company to accept illegal
bonds.

It's a good thing the Mutual Life In-
surance company has refused the
bonds. It saves the city a million dol-
lars, which otherwise would have been
squandered by the present incompe-
tent and corrupt city administration.

Before another issue of Truth shall
have appeared, the surviving remnant
of the gallant band who preserved the
union by carrying arms for four years
of bloody strife, assisted by loving
thousands who revere them, will have
strewn flowers on the graves of the
heroic dead. The men who fought in
the war with Spain and in the Philip-
pines, accompanied by loving wives,
sisters and mothers in whose hearts
the wounds are yet fresh, will have
laid on the turf above their gallant
sleepers a token of affection. All over
the north, and in some sections of the
south, floral tributes will have
decked the sod-covered mounds
and at the head of each will
have been planted the flag of
the republic. In commenting upon
what has been done no better words,
no more fitting language can be used
than that employed by the immortal
Lincoln at Gettysburg, November 19,
1863, where he said:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our
fathers brought forth on this continent
a new nation, conceived in liberty and
dedicated to the proposition that all
men are created equal. Now we are
engaged in a great civil war, testing
whether that nation, or any nation so
conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure. We are met on a great battle-

field of that war. We have come to
dedicate a portion of that field as a
final resting place for those who here
gave their lives that that nation might
live. It is altogether fitting and prop-
er that we should do this. But in a
larger sense we cannot dedicate, we
cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow
this ground. The brave men, living
and dead, who struggled here have
consecrated it far above our power to
add or detract. The world will little
nor long remember what we say here,
but it can never forget what they did
here. It is for us, the living, rather
to be dedicated here to the unfinished
work which they who fought here have
thus far so nobly advanced. It is
rather for us to be here dedicated to
the great task remaining before us,
that from these honored dead we take
increased devotion to that cause for
which they gave the last full measure
of devotion; that we here highly re-
solve that these dead shall not have
died in vain; that this nation, under
God, shall have a new birth of free-
dom, and that government of the peo-
ple, by the people and for the people,
shall not perish from the earth."

The aspect of the strike in Chicago
is a serious one, neither employers or
employees being willing to make any
concessions. When the Windy City
gets ready for trouble, she can furnish
more and a brisker sort than any city
in the union.

When a city paper contains expres-
sions which please the editors of the
country press, they are alluded to as
"able editorials," but when the former
says anything that does not meet with
the approval of the ruralists, the state-
ments are designated as "screeds." For
further particulars, see small bills
—or rather the Logan papers on the
Agricultural college muddle.

"Japs Capture Junk" is the headline
in a city daily. Can it be possible that
Rojestvensky has lost his flagship?

The empress of Germany recently
fell down stairs, hurt her knee cap,
sprained her angle and bruised her
head. With as much money as Will-
iam has, we should think he would
have the stairs carpeted.

There is sadness in the home of At-
torney E. W. Taylor. The children
are red-eyed from weeping, and the
old folks are by no means feeling joy-
ful. Some one poisoned "Klondike,"
their valuable spaniel on Wednesday
last. "Klondike" was a smart animal.
He was just the age of one of the
children, who is broken-hearted. He
would go down town a certain distance
with Mr. Taylor each morning,
and upon arriving at the place to make
his adieux would extend a paw to
shake, and then gravely trot back
again to watch the house. He would
open and close a door and do many
other intelligent things. Some person
fed him a chunk of meat loaded with
cyanide.

Now the man who will poison a dog
is too infernally mean to do with hu-
man beings. The man who will poison

a dog will commit murder. The man
who will poison a dog will set fire to
a barn. The man who will poison a
dog will steal sheep, or anything he
can get his hands on. The man who
will poison a dog is the man who
would ravish an innocent maiden. He
is a vampire, an ogre, a ghoul and he
would rob the grave of his father, his
mother or sister and sell their bones
to a phosphate factory. If this meets
the eye of the fellow who poisoned
Taylor's dog, he can rest assured that
every word is meant for him, and the
husky person who writes it will bet
two to one that the cur dare not ac-
knowledge it and resent what is said,
even when it is stated that should he
disclose his identity it would be kept
a secret.

"Box" Groshehl lost a dog from poi-
son a few days ago. The animal was
a good dog, too. Didn't bother any
one, but had a heart full of love for all
humanity. Yet some low-minded
basely bred fellow gave him strych-
nine.

It would be a very good thing if
some owner could catch one of these
fellows in the act. While not advocat-
ing lawlessness, we do not hesitate in
saying that mashing a fellow's face,
kicking in about two-thirds of his slats
and otherwise maltreating him would
be mild punishment.

BOSTON CON.'S NEW SMELTER.

Circulars announcing the meeting of
the stockholders of the Boston-Con-
solidated, to be held in London, June
16, have been mailed. This meeting
has been called for the purpose of
authorizing an issue of £250,000 in 10-
year 6 per cent debenture bonds, and
125,000 shares of stock to cover the
bond conversion for the purpose of
building a 2,500-ton concentrating mill.
The circular, which was prepared by
President Samuel Newhouse, contains
some startling information in the way
of industrial conditions, and we direct
the attention of the knockers to some
of them, the first being that there are
200,000,000 tons of porphyry available
for treatment in the property. The sec-
ond is the proposition to construct a
railroad 34 miles from the mine down
to Pelican Point, and to equip the
property with steam shovels capable
of handling from 5,000 to 10,000 tons
daily.

Mr. Newhouse says that as the re-
sult of close sampling, he estimates
this porphyry will run 1.4 per cent
copper, which with gold and silver
values, after deducting 25 per cent for
loss in concentration, means a yield of
\$1.25 per ton, or \$250,000,000.00 in cold
hard cash.

The cost of the 34 miles of railroad
is estimated at \$350,000. This road
will transport ore for 10 cents per ton.

Mr. Newhouse suggests the erection
of a mill with a capacity of 2,500 tons
per day and an additional amount of
machinery for another 2,500 tons daily
as soon as possible. He also says that
he sees no reason why, within the next
two years the capacity of the mill
should not be increased to 10,000 tons
per day.

The cost of the railroad, the equip-
ment, the power plant, mill, steam
shovels, reservoirs, etc., is \$1,250,000,
which sum will be immediately ex-
pended providing the plan meets ap-
proval, and it is certain that it will.

It means the expenditure of a great
deal of money at Pelican Point for the
erection of a town, outside the smelter,
and will be a great addition to the in-
dustries of Utah.

The knockers will please take notice
that we are growing.

DANGING SALT AIR EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT